NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

Pennsylvania Electorial College.

nd threatens terrible things in case Cor shall not allow the newly acquired territory (Ca

Florida.

ult, the Legislature of this State WM. B. LANCASTER Secretary. All Whigs.

rigate United States. In consequence of our compelled to discontinue the depot at Mahon, comes necessary to supply the squadron with storeans of store ships. The store ship Supply, Lie at Commandies, I work was seen out with South

means of store-ships. The store sing cappy, in ant-Commanding Lynch, was sent out with a ful of stores in the month of November, 1847. Havilysred them to the several ships of the squadro time to time, as they were required, she is on turn home, and the Eric has been loaded and se

turn nome, and the Fro has been careful as made a temporary arrangement for landing stores for the squedron at Spezzis. There are some objections to this place as a dépôt, on account of its position, and in the present very disturbed condition of Europe, it is uncertain whether the arrangement will be permanently enthead.

On the coast of Brazil, under command of Comm

On the same day Governor MoseLEY presented his ast Annual Message. It embraces a lengthy exhibit of State, which he represents to be in a fourishing condition. He urges retrenchment, and be eves that at the close of the present fiscal year (Octo ber, 1849), the State will have paid all her valid liabili. lies. He thinks that the wants of the people require separate Supreme and Chancery Courts, and that all adicial officers should be elective. Education, Internal improvements, and a system of preemption for the nellef of settlers on State lands, he deems of great im, perance to the growth of the State. The northern boundary line between Alabama and Florida is finally etermined, but the difficulty with Georgia remains un estled. He says that there remain about 900 Seminole adians, 150 capable of bearing arms, and demands their wedy and peaceable removal from the State. He exman revolutions are attributable to the principles of the present Polk dynasty, and talks nullification in case Congress shall refuse to admit slavery into the now bee territory of California and New-Mexico.

nesday says A telegraphic dispatch was received from Columbus yesterday morning. It states that two or guizations of the House had been effected. The De Secratic organization consists of 42 members, and the whig House of 30. The number of the House, under the Constitution, is 72. The Democrate have control of the legislative hall, and are now in assisten. This is an amountaine condition of things. There are three legislative bodies in session at once in Columbus—one, the Smate, consisting of 17 Democrats and 16 Whigs, and 1 Free Scale; r and two Houses—one Democratic, of 42 members, and the other Whig, of 30 only.

Reduction of Postage.

GENTS:- I like the proposition of the Postmaster Beneral-seconded by the President, to reduce the peneral—seconded by the President, to reduce the penage of letters to the uniform rate of five cents per sife ounce—but would have preferred the rate at 'two sets under 500 miles; over 500, five cents. I think at loceents, the receipts between the great Cities, Bos So, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, would, in a let or two, pay the Government expenses of the table Patted States mail. I disapprove of "prepaying of pastage" as recommended, as there would not be more than half the number of letters written. Supplies we have a few thousands of "dead letters" per an late-it costs nothing to carry them.

THE NAVY.—From the report of the head of the breau of Construction, Equipment and Repairs, we are the following table exhibiting the number of vestic composing the Navy of the United States on the following table.

Slope	of the Lore.	Hanees.	Frigutes.	Slongs.
Commission	4		6	.14
* Ordinary		-	- 6	8
in the Stocks	·	-	2	-
Total		1	14	22
Balda	Schooners.	Steamers.	Store Ships	Total.
Commisson. 4	4	8	6.	47
WIGHTALY	-	3	1	31
a the Stocks	-	3		11
Total 4	4	16	7	79.
Broken up sold	or lost, sh	non-last r	eport: 1.	loop, 1

Gischooners 4 bomb vessels 4 steamers total, I

INTORTANT COMMISSION.—The Acadian Recover of the 28th inst. says that Mr. Watson, Post Office integer, has returned to Halifax, from Pictor, Truro at Cumberland, under a commission to report on the sate of the public roads. The Post Office department lagrad has ordered this to take place with a view containing or discontinuing the conveyance of the lagrad has ordered this to take place with a view containing or discontinuing the conveyance of the lagrad has ordered this to take place with a view containing or discontinuing the conveyance of the lagrad has ordered this to take place with a view containing or discontinuing the conveyance of the lagrad has ordered this to large portion of the lagrad has been contained to the lagrad state, and a small steamer or salling packet put at lagrad to place the mail roads through these Colonia to Canada in good order, or the route of the mails took he changed.

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUN

NEW-YORK, PRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 8 1848 VOL. VIII. NO. 208

BY GREELEY & McELRATH.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

ce directly to the Government, without the intr an of agencies or the expense of transportation and

than of agencies of the expense of transportation and transhipment.

The military contributions collected in the Gulf of Mexico, at ports and places in the military occupation of the naval forces, amount to \$131,853.

From the squadron in the Pacific the accounts have not yet been received and adjusted.

At Mazatlan, then in the occupation of the Navy, Commodore Jones reports to the Department that up to the 17th June, 1848, the contributions collected at that port amounted to \$254,368.

It is not probable that any considerable collections were made by officers of the Navy at any other point of the Pacific.

The plan of settlement adopted required the officers

It is not probable that any considerable collections were made by officers of the Navy at any other point of the Pacific.

The plan of settlement adopted required the officers first to settle at the Navy Department, on vouchers; the amounts of contributions charging them the amounts received, and crediting their disbursements made for the service in prosecution of the war, as established by their vouchers. The collecting officer has been then required to settle at the Treasury his account as acting purser, where he is charged with money and stores received on public account, and credited with disbursements satisfactorily vouched, other and beyond those already credited in his contribution account, and the balance thus appearing has, in each case, been paid to the Treasury under its proper head of appropriation. The practical effect of this mode of settlement is to relieve appropriations made by law to the full amount of the contributions. There has not been a case of default. The duty of collection, disbursement and accounting was performed by navial officers without any allowance for the service. The act of August 23, 1842, was construed to forbid any allowance beyond their pay as officers on duty, and compensation has been made for a service not within the general range of an officer's duties, and in some instances attended with positive and unavoidable loss. I repeat my recommendation here tofore made, that authority be given to allow in each case on collections and disbursements, not exceeding in the aggregate a sum sufficient as a reasonable indemnity for the risk and trouble attendant on the duty. I have the honor to submit the reports from the several flureaux of the Department, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850.

The gross amount of estimates is \$8.55,556.5c. of which the following, being for specific objects, must be deducted to ascertain the probable annual expense of the Navy:

continued.

On the coast of Brazil, under command of Commodore Storer, the frigate Brandywine, Capt Boreman, the brig Perry, Lieut Com'dg Tilton, and the steamer Alleghany, Lieut Com'dg Tilton, and the steamer Alleghany, Lieut Com'dg Tilton, and the steamer Alleghany, Lieut Com'dg W. W. Hunter, have been employed—the sloop St Louis, Commander Cocke, sail ed from Norfolk in August last to join the squadron, and carried orders for the Alleghany to proceed to the Mediterranean.

In obedience to your direction, and with an anxious desire to give protection to our commerce with the Last Indies, I dispatched for that station, in the month of March last, the sloop Plymouth, Commander Gedney she carried out as a passenger Hon Mr. Davis, Commissioner to China, and landed him at Macao, on the 16th day of August. The brig Dolphin, Lleut Com'dg Ogden, left New York in the month of May for the same station. As the frigate Congress had nearly completed her cruise in the Pacific, it was deemed advantageous that she should return home by way of China and Bombay, as in doing so she would visit several important points where the occasional presence of a ship-of-war would exert a favorable induce on our commercial interest. Commodore Geissinger left the United States in November, 1847, to go across the Istimus with orders to the Pacific, and hotsting his pennant on board the Congress proceed to China. On his arrival there he was directed to transfer his pennant to the Plymouth, and assume the command of the East India squadron, and the frigate was expected to pursue her voyage home. For reasons satisfactory to the Department Commodore Jones, on ioning the Pacific squadron, determined to retain the rigate want the pending question of peace should be definitely settled between the United States and Mexico, and ordered the sloop Preble to convey Commodore Geissenger to his station.

The frigate St. Lawrence, Capt, Paulding, sailed from Norfolk in the month of September, last with instruction to touch at Bremerhaven, and to enter the

deducted to secretar the Navy :
For the transportation of the Mail \$871.5%
For the transportation of the Mail \$871.5%
For Floating Dry Docks, fasins and Railways \$634.000
Completing Stone Bock at New-York \$46.310
Improvements, &c. at Navy Yards \$46.310

Norfolk in the month of September last with instruction to touch at Remembare, and to enter the Baltic, if the advanced state of the season did not forbid his doing so.

The reports are satisfactory from the coast of Africa, Bratil and the East Indies.

As soon as practicable after the proclamation of peace with Mexico, the seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen and boys in the naval service, were reduced by discharges below the number of 7,200, as required by law. By the dd section of the set of August 3, 3-35, the Secretary of the Navy as directed "forthwith to contract with Mexico and the set of August 3, 3-35, the Secretary of the Navy was directed "forthwith to contract with Mexico and the said respectively patter if the complete construction of a floating sectional diry dock, basin and railway at Pensacola," and with one or the complete construction of a balance chosing dry dock, basin and railway at Pensacola," and with one or the other of the said respectively aubmitted to the Navy Bepartment proposals for building at each of the Navy Bepartment proposals for building at each of the Navy Bepartment proposals for building at each of the Navy Bepartment proposals for building at each of the Navy Bepartment proposals for building at each of the Navy Bepartment proposals for building at each of the Navy Bepartment proposals for building at each of the Navy Bepartment proposals for building at each of the Navy Bepartment proposals for building at each of the Navy Bepartment proposals for building at each of the Navy Bepartment proposals for building at each of the Navy Bepartment proposals for building at each of the Navy Bepartment proposals for building at each of the Navy Bepartment proposals for building at each of the Navy Bepartment proposals for building at each of the Navy Bepartment proposals for building at each of the Navy Bepartment proposals for building at each of the Navy Bepartment proposals for building at each of the Navy Bepartment proposals for building at each of the Navy Bepartment proposals

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE OLD WORLD

Sunday, the 12th inst. was the day fixed for the soleum inauguration of the new Constitution, by religious exemencies, performed in a temporary chapel on the Place de la Concorde. Tribunes were erected on each side of this chapel for the accommodation of the to-vernment, the members of the National Assembly, the Corps Diplomatique, the great public functionaries and the other invited guests, and the terraces of the Tuileries gardens arranged for the spectators. Round the Place de la Concorde forty Venetian poles, with flags, orifammes and appropriate inscriptions, were erected. At hair past five of clock on Sunday morning the drums beat the ruppel and the generale throughout Paris to assemble the citizen millitus for the grand fets of the Constitution, and continued their noisy appeals for an hour and a half. The night had been extremely cold, but dry, and at six oclock there was a pramse of a fine day. About seven o'clock, however, show began to descend, and continued all day. At eight o'clock, small detachments of troops and of National Guards passed through the streets and boulevards, leaving pickets at intervals, and posts at the corners of the principal streets.

Half as hour later the legicus commenced repairing

reets. Half an hour later, the legions commenced repairing Half an hour later, the legions commenced repairing to the positions indicated in the programme for the occasion. Videties were stationed in advance of the Pillar of Liberty, and anobedy was allowed to approach it on the whole, the fet of the Constitution has been a very gloomy sciair. Nothing was wanting in external pomp, but there was a total absence of all enthusiasm. The Government had taken the precaution to cause the 24th and the 14th Regiments of the Line, on whose devotion it could rely to guard all the avenues. The public bodies and the representatives took the places assigned to them at 9 o'clock, in the tribunes placed at the right and left of the altar. The Archbishop and several Bishops ascended to the altar during the ceremony. After the reading of the Constitution, the crite of

several Bishops ascended to the altar during the ceremony. After the reading of the Constitution, the cries of Vive la Republique, 'Vive Cavaguac, were heard around the altar. The spectators in the tribunes remained silent, as well as those forming masses behind the solders. During the whole ceremony the weather was dreadful, the snow falling.

The cry of "Vive Familistic generals," was uttered by one legion. The muskets of the National Guard had much fewer bouquets and drapeaux than they had at the fete of the Revolution. The "Marsellaise" was heard much less frequently than the "Girondins Frince Louis Napoleon absented himself from Paris today, to avoid being mixed up personally in any manifestation or morement which might occur. This morning 143 insurgents among those confined in the prisons of Paris were liberated.

The Tory correspondent of the London Morning Post

The Tory correspondent of the London Morning Post 400,000 gives the following graphic though somewhat spiteful

Constitution and the bara frappe diplomatic body retreated.

At the entrance to the Tuileries gardens, opposite to the Champs Flysées, a supendous altar was erected, composed of all sorts of tawdy frippery and velvet, with old bed furniture, which looked as if it had fringed the stately beds of Justice held by Louis Quastorze.—
Here were grouped Deputies, Bishops, Priests and Deacons, Archbishops and Generals. The noble Flace de la Concorde bristled with thousands and tens of thousands of bayonets, and thrilling regions of thick-ribbed steel extended nearly up to the Barriere de l'Etoile.—Armand Marrast then came forward with his smile, his yellow gloves and the Constitution; and this latter be deliberately read to the people, who paid about as much attention to it as Lady Chesterneid or Lady Allesbury would give to the American President's Message. The Constitution was then pronounced to be promulgated and the cannon from the Invalides pealed forth the announcement to the rest of the world.

True Nability.

Distress among the People.

and were posted in various places, chiefly near the Hall of the Assembly. Gen. Wrangel, at the head of his staff, entered the square, and approached the entrance to the House of Assembly. He sent his Chief of Staff to wait upon the President to communicate to him and the Deputies sitting experiences, that his orders were to close the Hall of Assembly, and to cause it to be evacuated. The Deputies answered that they would reply after deliberating upon this communication. At the end of half an bour, during which Gen. Wrangel in arangued the populace, and shook hands with some of the persons, the Burgher Guard, driven back by the dead weight of the battalions, drew close under the walls, and there stood passively enough.

In course of time a message came from the House, saying they could only yield to positive force. To this General Wrangel replied that he would not lay his hands upon them, but that he would blockade the building for eight days, if necessary, and permit no communications. In the course of another half-hour, the majority of the deputies having drawn up a protest and proclamation to the nation, quitted the Assembly, and the troops drew back to allow them to pass. Several of these deputies, excited by the burgher guard, entered a wine or beer house, immediately opposite the front of the church and theater, and then harangued the most from the windows. The only words that could be caught, so great was the pressure and noise, were.

Freedom! Tyranny! Brutal force! Sovereignty of the people! Thanks for popular sympathies!" These and all other words were received with deafening chouts by the mob, who filled the space between the masses of troops and walls of the houses.

Herolam of the Assembly.

Heroism of the Assembly.

On the 11th the Assembly met at the Schutzen-Haus and resumed adjourned sittings there. After receiving an address from the best students and others from the provinces, the President was about to adjourn the Assembly until Monday, when two or three motions, declared to be urgent were made, and forthwith discussed and carried. The first was to the effect that a commission of sixteen should be appointed to draw up a full explanation of all that occurred, in the form of a report, and that this report should be published for the information of the whole nation. The second was the nomination of a commission of eight to consider and report upon the expediency of imposehing the Ministers, traitors to the country, and, in the event of the Crown persisting in its resolution, of also considering the expediency of refusing supplies. Both these motions were passed unanimously.

In consequence, also, of the fact being made known that the decree above mentioned, dissolving the Hugher Guard, was about to appear in the official paper of the next day, (published on the night of the 11th,) a motion was made and carried, declaring that those who advised these measures were traitors to the country that the Burgher Guard should be forbidden, on pain of being themselves declared traitors, to surrender that arms, and they should be ordered and directed to de-

that he Surgher Guard should be forbidden, on pain of being themselves declared traitors, to surrender their arms, and they should be ordered and directed to de-fend themselves to the last drop against all attempts to disarm them—a defence to be sanctioned by a vote and decree of the Assembly.

Passive Resistance.

The members of the National Assembly, leaders of clubs and mob orators, the chiefs of the Burgher Goard, and dying corps—in a word, all men who passess or exercise the slightest influence with the people, have agreed to adopt and enforce a system of complete passive resistance. Their efforts have been, and probably will be, crowned with success, and we shall at least be saved from the sorrowful spectacle of street combat and civil war. The position of the Crown and Government is rendered more embarsasing by this mode of resistance than if the people had flown to and employed their arms on the occasion.

The National Assembly—that is to say, the 245 members who answered to their names yesterday—continue their deliberations, and will continue them, in deliance of the state of sleep proclaimed last night, unless they are forcibly interrupted by the selucie of the whole body. Only the other hand, the Burgher Guard staff and commanders of battalions have all resigned, and carried of or destroyed the rolls of companies, so that in the event of the military authorities determining, as it appears they have determined, to enforce the delivery of arms by tearch, they must enter every house and every apartment—an endless and, generally speaking, fruitiess operations."

Latest—The Vice-President Carried Out.

FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

WHOLE NO. 2388.

Dillon's Ingenious Escape.

We find in the Tieses the following narrative of the escape of Mr. J. R. Dillon: Previous to his flight to America he spent several days in the town of Galway, habited as a clergyman of the Church of Rome, awating the departure of a vessel bound to New York. One day, however, while quietly perambulating the streets, he perceived, by an earnest stare from a passer by, that he was recognized by a party whose acquaintanceship he considered would be more dangerous than services hie at so critical a period.

Taking the alarm, he took a bost on the instant, and set sail for the adjacent island of Arram, where he met shelter and protection at the house of an old friend, lie was not many minutes located here when a war stammer was descried bearing down with all speed towards the island. All now seemed lost, but the ingenuity of his host interposed, and by a clever ruse he succeeded in bedfling his pursuors. Two boats were got ready, manned by crews of the hardy fashermen who dwell in those parts—one a light rowing boat, the other a swift lugger.

who dwell in those parts—one a light rowing boat, the other a swift lugger.

Into the former Dillon jumped, and was rowed with all speed toward the steamer; while according to directions the luggar, with all her sails set, and with a highly favorable gale, put out to sea, as if flying before the steamer, which immediately gave chase, never for once heeding the boat with its passengers, which passed close to her hows, and which gained the port of Galway without causing any observation. In two days afterwards he was on the Atlantic.

O'Gorman and O'Donneil.

O'Gorman and O'Donaell.

The Limerick Chronick vouches for the truth of the following statement:— Mr. Richard O'Gorman and John O'Donaell were for one entire week on board a merchant vessel in the Lower Shannon, with the Queen's steamer, the Bleedhound, slongside, and the officers of which dined on board the merchantman with the captain, not suspecting from the invitation that the strangers could be on board, and that the officers then really were within a few feet of the very gentlemen whose escape they were especially commissioned by all means to prevent. This is a fact. The vessel brought whose escape they were especially commissioned by all means to prevent. This is a fact. The vessel brought breadstuffs to this port from the Mediterranean, and returned in ballast. The fugitives were landed at Al-giers and proceeded thence to Paris, where they now

The State Prisoners at Newgate.

The State Prisoners at Newgate.

From the Duble Froman's Journal, Nov. 18.

Wednesday evening Mr. James F. Laior was admitted to bail, but the prisoner was in such a weak state that he could not be removed from the prison. Colonel Browne attended and received bail for Mr. Laior. It is expected that he will be able to leave the prison in a day or two.

As the damp and dreary nights of Winter approach, the prisoners' sufferings increase. Mr. Cornelius R. Mahony was attacked some days since with what is now pronounced to be the "jail force," and was on Sunday removed to the hospital, where he remained quite ill—Mesers. John Lawless and John Martin Burka are suffering very severely from bronchitis, and others of the ing very severely from bronchitis, and others of the State prisoners are indisposed.

The Fotate Crep.

The Essaer of Ulster contains the following statement respecting the Potate Crop. "We are happy to state that most of the provincial papers which reached us during the past week fully confirm the statements which we have, from time to time, made with regard to the Potato Crop. It now appears that, in many districts in which the outery was too generally raised that more than one-half of the Potato Crop was gone, not more than from one-twelfth to one-twentieth have suffered. In many instances, too, so prolific has the crop been, that farmers have stated that, independent of those diseased, there has been little short of an acreable average.

would give to the American President's Message. The Constitution was then pronounced to be promulated and the cannon from the invalide peaked forth the announcement to the rest of the world.

True Nobility.

Since the decree for the restoration of the property of the Royal Family, the Duchess Oriesan has refused the 200,000 annuity secured to her as her downy. She has declared that if the Government of the Republic will not retain it she wishes it to be distributed to the indigent and owners without work. This Princess will only retain the 50,000 of stock which results from her saings, which will form the only fortune of the Sith. There are, however, some curious as ings, which will form the only fortune of her second son, the Duke of Chartres.

The Blaheps for Cavalgnac.

As was expected, the Bishops are coming forward in support of General Cavalgnac.

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The Branch from the selling of the Companies, so that in the vice-President Carried Out.

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The Branch from the selling and the rate of the submit of the carried of the submit of the submit of the submit of the submit of the carried of the whole Linear state of the Republic of the Constituent Assembly was in solemn designed to emigrate in a body. They have purchased an every opinion, who e briefly and induced the submit of the su

surveillance kept up. GREECE. Baron de Perglas, the Bavarian Minister, and Baron Werther, the Frussian Minister, went on a tour of pleasure to Western Greece. When they were returning, between Thebes and Lobadia, they were preceded by a party of gensdarmes to protect them, leaving their bagging in the rear to the care of their servants. A band of brigands fell upon the latter and plundered them of their guns, plate, and other valuables, including a thousand drachms in money, to a large amount.

The King and Queen returned from their provincial tour to Athens on the 17th uit.

tour to Athens on the 17th uit.

TURKEY.

Letters from Constantinople, of the 25th, inform us that the Cholera had disappeared. Incendiary fires were very numerous. Wallachia is at last tranquil—Maghiero, the rabel leader, who had fled ints Transylvania on the approach of the Ottoman troops, has been followed up to his retreat and driven out by Ismail Pacha, and compelled to disperse his followers, with the loss of all his arms and ammunition. In consequence of some suspicion vespecting the late fire, all foreigners of bad repute are to leave Constantinople immediately. Some sixty Maltese and lonians, the vilest of the vile, are to be embarked immediately, with the full consent of the English Consul, who is glad enough, no doubt, to get rid of such a viliainous gang.

THE REPORTED SLAVE INSURRECTION IN PORTS Rico.—The following communication to the Journal of Commerce, will probably put a quietus upon the errone-ous statements of which it complains:

Conserve, will probably put a quietus upon the erroneous statements of which it complains:

GENTLEMEN: I beg leave to call your attention to an
article relative to the state of the slaves in the Island of
Porto Rico, now going the rounds of the papers, and
calculated to do much mischief, while in fact there is
no foundation for the statements therein made.

I have just arrived from St. Thomas, and have dates
from Porto Rico to the 35th ult. The slaves were in a
perfect state of subordination, no shadow of slaven
it was felt in regard to them. In fact, the smallness of
their number, being only about 2 per cent. of the pupulation, precludes the probability of any danger to the
whites, on their account. The principle of slavery, in
that Island, appears to exist on as firm and permanent
a footing as ever, while the Spanish authorities thereare fully prepared to act energatically, should foreigners attempt to tamper with the slaves.

Perfect quiet and order prevailed in St. Croix. The
blanks work with regularity on the estates at very low
wages, and their condition is in no way improved by
their emancipation. The first detachment of Danish
troops had arrived, and the new Governor, General
Hansen, ciothed with extraordinary power, from Copenhagen, was momentarily expected; confidence was
unimpaired. Your obt servant,
A Rexidency or Porto Rico.

"THE SUNBEAM."-This is the title of a new daily paper just commenced at Cincinnati, It is published by the National Reform Association, and is edited by L. A. Hine, Esq. a gentleman of considerable literary reputation in that city. It says it will be devoted to the

of the whole race.
7. Opinion, Speech, and the Press, should be truly independent—and as an example, this paper shall be free
to all of every opinion, who can express their opinions

NEW HAVES AND NEW YORK RAILROAD.—Mr. Lovis, well known for his gentlemanly, courteous and energetic character while a conductor on the Hartford road, is in charge of the train between Bridgeport and Norwal, and will have charge of the through train as soon as the road is completed. The company could not have filled this trust more to the satisfaction of the traveling public.

reputation in that city. It says it will be devoted to the success of the following principles:

1. Society is bound to furnish every child with a thorough education, to which it has an absolute right, regardless of the circumstances of its parents.

2. Every individual has a right to the supply of all his wants from the product of his labor—and the less he has been favored by natural endowments and educational privileges, the greater are his wants, "Except in the sweat of his brow no one should eat bread."

3. The Public Domain should be made free in limited quantities to actual settlers only.

4. The law should 6x some limit to the quantity of land which any one should be permitted to hold.

5. Legislation should never violate the sacredness of home, by selling it from its possessors.

6. The interests of each are the interests of all, and the sim of man individually should be the highest good of the whole race.